CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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T. J. Harris, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.

Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

☞Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Court advertisement charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertising by the year.

April—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an Agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY, 1838.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.
Friday,	6 50	5 10	
Saturday,	6 49	5 11	*For February, 1838.*
Sunday,	6 48	5 12	D. H. M.
Monday,	6 47	5 13	First 1 12 18 afn.
Tuesday,	6 47	5 13	Full 9 8 36 morn.
Wednesday,	6 46	5 14	Last 17 12 23 afn.
Thursday,	6 45	5 15	New 24 6 52 morn.

☞ *In these Hard Times!*

WE think its the duty of every man to use every laudable exertion to make support for his family. Taking this view of the matter, we have recently purchased the cities of Philadelphia and New York general assortment of

MEDICINES,

and the same are just received. We are now prepared to furnish our friends with the articles in this line of common use. All orders will be attended to, if they come from a proper source.

In purchasing our Stock, we have not been unmindful of those who believe in the superiority of the **Botanic Practice.** We have a general assortment in this line on, and will be glad to sell to our friends at any time.

WILLIAMS & BOYD.

Charlotte, Jan. 25, 1838. 185

N. B. **J. D. Boyd** will give his particular attention to this business whenever called on to do so. Prescriptions from Physicians will meet with prompt attention.—Families can be supplied at short notice, with the various preparations commonly wanted.

Lost or Mislaid,

THREE notes of hand, given to James Davis, decd., before his death, are not now to be found among his papers, viz: two notes on John Coltharp for $50 each, one due 25th December, 1837, the other 25th December, 1838; one do. on Polk Key for $32, given on the 11th day of February, 1837, and due about the 1st of January, 1838. All persons are forewarned trading for said notes, as the payment of them has been stopped.

JAS. H. DAVIS, *Executor.*

Jan. 23, 1837. 3w*

Take Particular Notice!

SPORTSMEN!!

THE celebrated imported horse Rolando, will be in Charlotte by the 20th February next, and will run for a small amount only, from two to five hundred dollars—against any horse raised in this or any other State. Gentlemen wishing to try his bottom can have a chance from a single dash, to a four mile heat, by carrying weight for age. Rolando is but 8 years old this spring and is seeking a shade, he is fond of a cool place—the horse that beats him may rest uninterrupted the rest of his days.

JNO. W. SIMMONS.

Jan. 23, 1838. 6w

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me, executed by H. D. W. Alexander, I will proceed to sell at the Courthouse, on Tuesday of the County Court, the 23d instant, the following property:

Several tracts of land, lying on Mallard Creek, known as the Andrew Wallace and Peter Steel tracts, &c.

7 LIKELY NEGROES,

all his Household and Kitchen Furniture,

One Four Wheel Carriage.

One small Wagon,

One Horse and a good Milch Cow & Calf,

and several other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

DAN ALEXANDER.

Jan. 9, 1838.

☞ ***Postponement.***

The above Sale is postponed until the Tuesday of the Superior Court, (the 20th day of February next.)

DAN ALEXANDER, *Trustee.*

Jan. 23, 1838. 185

Farmers & Planters Almanac

FOR

1838,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

either by the Gross, Dozen, or Single One.

Valuable Negro

FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an order made by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at January Session, 1838, I will expose to public sale for Cash, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April next, a likely negro boy by the name of GEORGE who has been confined in the Jail of this County since the 9th December, 1836.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, *Sherif.*

Jan. 22, 1838. 694

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of A. Coburn, dec'd., are requested to come forward and settle immediately, as no indulgence will be given; and those having claims will please present them within the time prescribed by law or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

J. H. STEWART, } *Executors*
S. A. COBURN, }

Jan 24, 1838. 184r

Lost by Mail,

BETWEEN Charlotte, N. C. and Mc. Lemmonville, Tenn., the right hand end of a Twenty Dollar Note on the Bank of the United States, payable at Fayettville to John W. Sandford, No. 488, Letter B., W. McIlvane, Cashier, N. Biddle, President. The letter was mailed the 17th April, 1836.

WM. REED.

Jan. 24, 1838. 6t9

☞ ***Notice!!***

TO avoid giving sharp notices, we will just say to the public and those who have so liberally patronized us since we came among you, that we are very much obliged to you. But you will bring us under still greater obligations by calling on us and closing your accounts with *CASH.*

We have still on hands a superior

Stock of Goods,

which we will sell low, on time to punctual dealers, and still lower to such as pay cash.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

Charlotte, Jan. 16, 1838. 81tf

NOTICE,

ALL persons indebted to Daniel Ledwell, are hereby notified, that his books are in my hands, by virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed on the 13th instant, to secure the payment of a debt due the firm of Taylor & Chaffin. All those indebted are requested to call on me immediately and close their accounts,

J. L. MARTIN, *Trustee.*

Jan. 16, 1838. 183

NOTICE.

HAVING become Agent for A. J. M. Brevard, Esq., I now have and will continue to keep constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of **IRON,** at his usual prices, for CASH, either by the wholesale or retail. Orders from a distance, giving a description of the iron wanted, will be promptly attended to.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Jan. 17, 1838. 81tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the estate of Jas. Simmons, dec'd., are requested to come forward and settle their accounts, either by Cash or Note; and those having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

W. C. SIMMONS, *Admr.*

Jan. 13, 1838. 183r

NOTICE.

ON Thursday, the 15th of February next, I will sell at Public Sale, my Plantation, on which I now live, containing about **150** acres of valuable Land, and well improved. Whoever wishes to purchase, would do well to call and see before the day of sale.

—ALSO—

Corn, Fodder, Oats, Peas, Husks,

CATTLE, HOGS, SHEEP,

A quantity of Pickled PORK, Farming Tools, Smith Tools, Dutch Fan, Wagon and Harness, Household & Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Terms easy and made known on the day of sale.

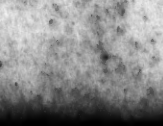
I will sell any of the above mentioned property previous to the day of sale.

H. M. LEE.

January 15, 1838. 184

N. B. All persons indebted to me, by note or account, are requested to settle on or before the 15th of February next, or they may expect to pay cost.

NOTICE.



I WILL rent out, for twelve months, the Dwelling House and Lot, in the town of Charlotte, where the late Jane Emerson, dec'd. lived, upon an application to me, at my office in Charlotte.

J. M. HUTCHISON,
Agent and Attorney of Robt. McComb.

Dec. 25, 1837. 78tf

The loss of Honor.—We learn from Laing's Residence in Norway, that the punishment of death was abolished in that country about the latter end of the last century. But the punishment which is the most effective, and which affords conclusive proof of the high tone of thought and feeling pervading a whole people, forming one of the most distinguishing characteristics of that country, is that of Loss of Honor. This from the earliest times was a specified effective punishment in the criminal law of Norway, standing next in degree to the loss of life. The loss of honor is not regarded by this people as an' unmeaning and trivial punishment as it would be regarded by the poor and ignorant classes of society, among almost every other nation; but it is viewed with dread as a terrible visitation. Many offices and trusts, as committees for various purposes, volunteers, arbitors, or jurymen, to say nothing of there dignified situations, devolve on the people under the superintendence of the legal authorities. The exclusion from these affairs and functions, which, of course, the legal sentence of the loss of honor produces, is a punishment so severely felt, that there are instances of culprits, after that portion of punishment consisting in slavery for a certain period, had been completed, returning to their chains, committing on purpose some petty offence, rather than live as outcasts, under the sentence of dishonor among their former friends.—*Boston Journal.*

From the Tarboro' Press.

A Hard Case.—A poor and aged woman of this county recived in 1815 two $10 notes of the old State Bank, in payment for services rendered by her son in the army during the war, who was among the numerous victims that perished at Norfolk. These notes were of the emission of that year, and now have the appearance of being recently put in circulation. They were carefully preserved by the old woman until a few days past, when another son getting into pecuniary difficulties, she gave him one of them; which being presented to a merchant of this place and the circumstance made known, he immediately sent him after the other note, and forwarded them on the 30th ult, to the Cashier of the Bank at Raleigh. The notes were returned on the 2d inst, enclosed in a letter from the Cashier, stating that on the 30th ult. that Bank closed its concerns. We do not intend to impute any censure to the Officers of that institution, for we believe they have taken every necessary step to advise the public that its affairs would be finally closed at a certain period; but we record the fact only as another instance of the 'glorious uncertainty' of paper money.

Two White Women Redeemed.—A Missouri paper states that the Santa Fe traders had released two American women, whom they purchased of the Camanche Indians, in Santa Fe, for $400. Their names were Harris and Plummer.* They were emigrating with their husbands, from the State of New York to Texas, in the Spring of 1835, and when on the border of that country, they were attacked by a party of the Camanches the two husbands were killed, their wives and children made prisoners, and their wagons were plundered and burnt. The women were treated with great cruelty—one of the children was so badly treated that it died; another, born two months after their imprisonment, was put to death, and a third is still a prisoner.

Journeymen Printers.—From high to low, in New England and at the South, they are the same class of careless, well informed, good hearted men—knowing how to act better than they do, nothing at times, yet every thing if occasion requires it; we have seen one and the same individual of the craft, a minister in Carolina, a boatman on the western canal, a sheriff in Ohio, a sailing master on board a privateer, a fiddler in New Orleans, a dandy in Broadway, New York, a preseman in a garret printing office, and without a settled habitation any where!

Small Bill Law.—A petition for the repeal of this law, which has been in circulation in this city, and has received general approbation, will be exhibited this day, at the Mechanics' Exchange, in Broad street, previous to being forwarded to Albany. It has already received about 10,000 signatures of men of all occupations and parties, and is five hundred feet long.—*Express.*

The Newpuryport Herald says: A case is now pending before the Court of Common Pleas, at Ipswich, in which several lawyers are engaged, and about one *hundred* witnesses in attendance. The matter in dispute is the ownership of one cord of slabs, set forth in the declaration to be of value of *three dollars.* The costs of the suit, so far, are stated to exceed $1,500.

Jail Burnt.—The jail of Duplin county was burnt a few days since, and a negro man, the property of Peter Carlton, who, it is supposed, fired the building to affect his escape, perished in the flames.

Cape Fear Bank.—We have been requested to publish, for general information, a list of the Directors of the Principal Bank, and of the Branch in this place, as appointed on the 1st inst. They are as follow:—

Principal Bank.—Col. John D. Jones, *President;* Messrs. A. J. De Rosset, Wm. B. Meares, Edward B. Dudley, P. K. Dicknson, James Owen, Thomas H. Wright, John Wooster, Gabriel Holmes, Robert H. Cowan, Samuel Shuter.

Fayetteville Branch.—C. T. Haigh, *President;* Messrs. Robert Strange, James H Hooper, Edward L. Winslow, and E. J. Hale, *Directors.* [The last named individual resigned his seat at the Board in May last, and has declined this renewed appointment.]

Dividend.—The Bank of Cape Fear has declared a dividend of 7 per cent. of the profits of the past year. No dividend was made in July last.—*Fay. Obs.*

Mr. Van Buren's Sub Treasury Bank with Legal Another RUN!!—We learn that the young Loco Foco, who acted as deputy Post Master at Palmyra, has been detected in purloining money from letters deposited in his office for the mail. He has confessed his guilt and run his country. It is supposed he has gone to Lower Canada, either to join the Royal standard or get a situation in the Post Office Department under the Crown. Mr. Van Buren will probably find his walking depositories of the people's money, (should he succeed in his designs) quite as troublesome as he has the State Bank Deposite System.—*Somerset (Maine) Journal.*

Another Sub Treasurer.—We see that the Treasurer of New Hampshire is charged with loaning out the surplus revenue received from the United States to the Pet Banks, *on interest*, and putting the proceeds into his breeches pocket, which is *his* sub treasury. His defence, is that he was advised so to do by an eminent man, who, we suppose, is Isaac Hill, his Bondsman. —*N. Y. Express.*

Extraordinary Calculation.—The Globe of Friday says, Mr. Biddle has twenty seven millions of notes of the old Bank of the U. States, which he sells at a discount; and that he can, if let alone, sell the whole ten times or a hundred times over, and thus possess an INEXHAUSTIBLE FUND for plundering the States of their specie, not one cent. of which will be paid to the holders of the notes. Really this is the most extraordinary calculation we have ever seen made, and is worthy the financial talent of Levi Woodbury. What! sell twenty seven millions of bank notes one hundred times over, without ever redeeming them in specie! Mr. Biddle must have a coaxing way about him that we should like to learn, if he can wheedle these notes into his pocket without paying for them. And then the quantity of specie he will get—only think of that. One hundred times twenty-seven millions is *twenty seven hundred millions!!* or more specie than there is in the whole world! What on earth will he do with it all?—*Philad. Herald.*

Salem Cotton Factory.—It will be seen from an advertisement in our paper to-day, that this establishment has got into operation, and like every thing else about that *straight forward, on driving, pains-taking* village, with every prospect of success.—The style of the building is, we learn, the very best; the machinery *perfect*, and the operations, (in doors and out,) just such as it ought to be: Their chief mechanist, we learn, is a gentleman who gained his experience from an employment in England, and who for several years discharged an important trust in a large establishment there. He has for six or seven years been at the head of one of the principal Northern Factories, and is believed to be eminently qualified to manage such a concern. He is expected to give his attention to this establishment for several years to come. They have received already the apparatus for running 1000 spindles, most of which is already going; to which we learn will be added next spring and summer, 36 power looms. It is the intention of the company from time to time, to order on machinery until the whole space of the building is occupied, which will contain 75 looms, and 2,500 spindles.

In a community like that of Salem, where the motto of their illustrious ancestor, Alderbrand Oldenbuck, is still their faithful rule of action, '*Kunst macht gunst,*'* with their habits of industry, economy and care, such an institution must prosper. It has our best wishes.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

*Translation: skill wins favor."

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Messrs. Editors: For the benefit of the Public, you may publish the following as a cure for Chole or Bots in Horses:

Take two table spoons full of common Soap and three of common Salt in a quart of Water, dissolve the whole and drench. Should this not relieve in half an hour, repeat the above, which I am sure will relieve. J. R. H.

GROWTH OF THE WEST,

OR,—THINGS AS THEY WERE AND NOW ARE.

Population of Michigan in year 1800 was 27,878—according to a recent State Census it is 182,000.

Population of the new States and Territories, created out of the public domain was, in 1800, 60,000—in 1830, 2,300,000 and at the present time it is set down in Mr. Van Buren's last Message at over three millions and a half!!

In 1818 there were but three vessels on Lake Erie. At this time, the amount of tonnage employed on this Lake is estimated at one quarter of that of the port of Philadelphia.

The first steam boat on Lake Erie was built in 1818. From that time to 1824 but one was built. In 1832 ten were built. The present number is about 50.

In 1818 the first steam boat was built on the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers—at present the number is 638—besides 6000 flat and keel boats, employing 50,000 men.

The N. Y. Commercial of the 10th ult. has the following paragraphs.

The Dead of the Wreck.—We have held a conversation with the Rev. Mr. Adams, of Londonderry, (N. H.) brother of the Rev. Mr. Adams of this city, who has returned from Ocracocke whither he had been to bring home to Boston the remains of his sister Mrs. Cowles, one of those who perished in the lamentable disaster of the steam boat Home. Mr. Adams states that about a week before his arrival at Ocracocke, the body of a gentleman had been found floating having on a pair of green spectacles, which were fastened to the head. The body was interred on the Portsmouth side, by the Captain of a vessel lying at the bar, who discovered it. There would be no difficulty in reclaiming the body, should the friends of the deceased suppose it sufficiently identified by the mark thus given to institute further examination. The body of a young female, supposed to be from sixteen to twenty years old, with red hair, had also been found and buried.

It is the opinion of Mr. Adams that the people of Ocracocke have been not a little slandered in regard to their imputed robberies of the dead. Among other circumstances inducing this belief, Mr. A. mentions to us the facts in regard to the body of Captain Thom. When found, a sum of money not exceeding a hundred dollars, was taken from his pockets, together with a gold watch, both of which were reported to the wreck master. His body has since been disinterred, and some fourteen hundred dollars more recovered from his clothes. This circumstance proves that those who have been charged with remorseless plunder of the dead did not search very closely. Mr. A. further believes that Mr. Howard, his family, and the pilots, have been greatly abused in regard to the whole matter.

Georgia Conference.—The following Resolutions have been adopted by the Georgia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at its late meeting held at Athens:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Georgia Annual Conference, that slavery, as it exists in the United States, is not a moral evil."

Resolved, That we view slavery as a civil and domestic institution, and one with which, as Ministers of Christ we have nothing to do, further than to ameliorate the condition of the slave, by endeavoring to impart to him and his master, the benign influences of the religion of Christ, and aiding both on their way to Heaven.

FROM MEXICO.

Extract of a Letter dated

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 8. 1837.

"*We are on the eve of a Revolution*, the object of which will do away with the present objectionable Constitution, and re-establish the old one of 1824. There will be no blood shed in the matter; it will be effected by those in power, by which they will be *kept in.* This is the way we manage in this country."—*National Intelligencer.*

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

Military Movements.—Yesterday afternoon we understood that 211 United States soldiers embarked on board the steamboat Utica for the Niagara frontier, and will be at Buffalo on the 12th instant, to act with 200 other regular troops under the command of Gen. Scott.

Louisville, Cincinnati, and Charleston Rail Road.—We learn with pleasure that the City Council has authorized a subscription in behalf of the City, for such number of shares in this great enterprize as might be found necessary in closing the books on the 31st ult. to make up the amount of *eight millions*, and thus secure the *Bank Charter*, beyond all contingency.—*Charleston Cour.*

Eighth of January.—The day was forgotten by the partisans, of 'the Old Hero.' Not a gun,—not a drum,—not a solitary sound of joy! Gen. Jackson in his Hermitage can now see what all the adoration of the Office Holders was worth.—*N. Y. Express.*

The editor of the New York Courier states that he has now on its way from London, a printing machine which will print six thousand sheets per hour!

Friendlike Depravity.—The Dayton (O.) Herald states that some wretch unknown, a few weeks since, built a fence about three or four feet high, across the western road travelled by Express. The express mail rider, during the night, and while riding at full speed, rode directly against the fence without perceiving it. He was thrown several feet in front of his horse against a stone, which fractured his skull. He, however, managed to ride his horse as far as the next house, but died within four days after the fall. We have been informed, that on the Sombora express mail route, on last Wednesday night ropes were drawn across the road for the purpose of throwing the express riders. The riders were thrown, but fortunately met with no injury. The highest penalty of the law it would almost seem, should be inflicted upon the perpetrators of such wanton wickedness.—*N. Y. Daily News.*

A CAUTION.

It is a mistaken notion, which northern young men have, about money making at the South. A salary of $800 or $1200 per annum, sounds very large fifteen hundred miles north of this, too large we think for many who come this way. It is a common saying, that "one story is good till another is told," and it seems applicable in this case.

We presume that one half the young men who come for instance, to this city, with the intent to make money for a while, either do not know, or do not properly consider, that it costs from one-fourth to one-half of their wages for board and unavoidable incidental expenses. The consequence is, their expectations are raised too high, and they are disappointed. They find in such times as these, when business is none of the brightest, their golden hopes soon blasted. The cities, and in fact the country, overflows with persons, like themselves in quest of business and the one thing needful. There are more workers than work—wages as a matter of course, are low—situations are not to be had, or if so, are not lucrative.

This is on the supposition, that they are without a pre-engagement and without friends. If they have both these, the case is somewhat different, still, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary, money is not to be picked up in our streets very often, neither does it grow on bushes, at least we never saw it. It must be earned, and that by labor too in some shape.—*Mobile Ex.*

Remarkable Phenomenon.—The Hempstead, (Long Island) Inquirer, of the 13th, gives an almost supernatural narration of the corpse of a young lady which was exhumed a few days since in that village for reinterment in another spot. The coffin was in a good state of preservation—and on examination of the corpse, which yet presented its original shape, there was found to be growing from its surface a vegetable substance, in the shape of filaments of grass but of a whitish color, with a small bud on the end of each one. These spires of grass had risen from various parts of the face, the forehead, upper lip, and cheeks. Several were plucked, and are now in the possession of the gentlemen who informed us of this remarkable fact, and who has promised us an inspection of them.

It is well known that in all dry, gravelly soils like that of Hempstead plains, the body undergoes little or no decomposition even after the lapse of centuries. Under the tower of the church of St. Michael, at Bordeaux, (the famous grave or gravelly country which raises the choice wines,) bodies are shown that are dried into mummies, and are several hundred years old—their features, expression, &c., still remaining. The same, we believe, exists in a church at Palermo, as described so graphically in one of N. P. Willis' letters. In the above case, however, the fluids of the body appear to have been preserved, and to have afforded nutriment to the invisible germs of some of those cryptogamous plants whose propagation is but little understood.—*N. Y. E. Star.*

Long Yarns.—It is stated in Mr. Baines's History of the Cotton Manufactures, that the manufacture of cotton thread has arrived at such a state of perfection, that "350 hanks to the pound have been produced, each hank measuring 840 yards, and the whole amounting to 167 miles."

This is a pretty long thread: but Mr. Murray, in a pamphlet published in England, on the *Phormium Tenax*, or New Zealand flax, states that a pound of flax has furnished a much longer thread than the above. He says there have been specimens of linen thread, the value of which has exceeded its weight in gold; and there is to be seen at Valenciennes, in France, two pounds weight of flaxen thread, intended for the finest specimens of French lace, valued at 250 pounds sterling, and the length of thread is 2,390,800 yards or about 452 miles, making the length of thread from one pound of flax about 226 miles.—*London paper.*

Thomas Ritchie, Esq. has been re-elected by the Legislature of Virginia, Public Printer. Mr. R. gives notice that this is the last year of his service and that he will not again be a candidate for the office.

Poverty.—*One thousand* families per day, applied for aid, during the last week, to the Commissioners of the New York *Almshouse*. That establishment is crowded with paupers; the number now there, is *three thousand.*

EVACUATION OF NAVY ISLAND.

FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE ALBANY ARGUS.

BUFFALO, Jan. 15.

I avail myself of an opportunity, on the eve of starting for the east, to say that the force assembled on Navy Island evacuated last night; what they are now somewhere on our shore, it is understood, endeavoring to make their way to some point higher up, to embark *for where is not precisely known*—without arms. The State cannon are being recovered. The marshal is on the qui vive with his deputies, (directed by the District Attorney) to serve civil process on the leaders, *if they can be found.*

Governor Marcy and General Scott are here, doing all that existing laws permit to maintain neutrality. The Governor has been very active and efficient, under circumstances of great difficulty.

FROM THE BUFFALO STAR, EXTRA, JAN. 15.

By express this morning we learn that during the night, the patriot army retreated from Navy Island—after having conveyed the cannon belonging to the State and the United States to Grand Island, and left them under the care of Col. Ayers, of the militia.

FROM THE BUFFALO COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER OF MONDAY.

SCHLOSSER, JAN. 15.

Navy Island was evacuated last night. The cannon belonging to the United States have been returned, and are lying at Schlosser.

Thus far the despatch of our correspondent.—We give below such additional information as we have subsequently learned.

It is believed that the larger portions of Van Rensselaer's men have landed on the adjacent parts of Grand Island, having previously sent across the muskets, &c. belonging to the State, which were committed to the custody of Col. Ayres. The farther movements of the disbanded force are left to conjecture.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN, JAN. 22.

IMPORTANT FROM THE MICHIGAN FRONTIER.

The following letter, from a source of the first respectability at Detroit, conveys the particulars of important events which have just transpired in that quarter, in reference to the revolt in Canada. We have here the development of plans which have been heretofore occasionally hinted at in the accounts that have reached us from Buffalo.

DETROIT, JAN. 7.

Our city for the last three days has been in great confusion in consequence of the extensive plan of invading Canada by certain refugees and others having been discovered.

Nothing of the movement was known, save that meetings had been held and resolutions passed, but it was thought the matter would stop there. It has turned out differently, for on Thursday night *all the State arms in our city Arsenal* were secretly taken away; on the same day four hundred stands *were openly seized at Monroe*, and on the succeeding night *our jail was robbed* of all the arms and fixed ammunition which had been deposited there for safe-keeping.

The next morning a vessel with about 800 stands and about 100 men departed from our wharves for Bois Blanc—a British Island distant 19 miles hence, and opposite Malden, at the junction of the River Detroit with Lake Erie. Attempts were also to have been made upon our city powder magazine at Dearborn, which were frustrated by a guard being despatched from the city in time.

Besides these daring operations, supplies have been purchased and sent down to Bois Blanc—subscription papers circulated and now containing 1000 names—commissions *from Navy Island* tendered and accepted—enrolments of about seven hundred men made in the different counties on the river—regular drills held, and to cap the climax, one Sutherland from New York is hourly expected with a force from Cleveland to arrive at Gibraltar, 16 miles hence, the point of rendezvous, and to take command of all the forces.

As Bois Blanc overlooks Malden, and has upon it the remains of an old breastwork, the patriots design making it a depot, and intend, after leaving thereon a guard, to attack Malden, proceed to Sandwich and London, and effect a junction with Mackenzie at Hamilton, Upper Canada.

All the operations have been conducted with secrecy and secrecy; and, from the number of men engaged, the amount of money expended, and the concert of action shown in this enterprise, we conclude that some able head is at work.

Governor Mason issued his proclamation three or four days ago but it was disregarded. Yesterday the U. S. District Attorney despatched a steamboat with the Marshal and posse after the schooner, but they were defied, *and threatened with the contents of an eighteen pounder* if they approached nearer than hailing distance.

Our citizens held a public meeting and passed resolutions expressing their disapprobation of the Patriots' measures and organized a guard of 100 men for the protection of the town, which was then without any arms save those of one volunteer corps, and liable to be plundered of its stores by the Patriots, or fired on by the Royalists on the opposite side of the river.

Upon the return of the Marshal, a requisition for arms was made upon General Brady, U. S. A. which was granted. Arms from Dearborn were brought in, and an enrolment of 200 citizens made to seize the schooner if found within our jurisdiction. We think, however, she has reached her point of destination ere this.

The Patriots have a large body of men at Gibraltar, destined to co-operate with the vessel above alluded to, and to-morrow morning we may expect the grand move to be made upon the town of Malden.

I have thus given you some of the details of an enterprise which, however much we may sympathize with the Canadians, is a most flagrant violation of neutrality and national faith.

P. S. *Monday Morning, Jan. 6.*—Sutherland has arrived at Gibraltar from Cleveland with 70 men, and an attack upon Bois Blanc, of which the British are said to be in possession, is contemplated this day.

The Providence Herald, in talking of the propensity of some people to regard every calamity that happens as a special judgment of Heaven, brings in a good anecdote. Speaking of old Parson ———, who was famous for the propensity referred to, the Herald says:

"One day the meeting house was struck with lightning and somewhat injured. After the consternation had a little subsided, the meeting was dismissed, and every body began to talk about the dreadful event. Jack ———, whose organ of reverence was not too large, took occasion to put in a few words in his dry way: "Parson ———," said he, "we have escaped a great danger, alarming *accident* this, *judgment* I would say, begging your pardon. But pray tell me, Parson ———, if I may be so bold, what in your opinion was the cause that this judgment should have fallen upon us?" "Why," said the parson, not a little posed, and after two or three solemn coughs, "why, Jack, I should not think it strange if—if there was *something the matter with the lightning rod!*"

CONGRESS.

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FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

From the National Intelligencer of Monday.

By the arrival [illegible] of the steamship Constitution we have received our files of the Boston Telegraph up to the 30th ult. An extra number of that journal, published on Christmas day, gives a renewed account of a battle said to have been fought at San Antonio de Bexar (Bexar) between a considerable body of invading Mexicans, and a part of the Texian army under Colonels Karnes and Wells, on the 20th ult. from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M. with doubtful results. But rumor generally exaggerates. The same paper of the 30th ult. gives an abstract of the account transmitted to the Secretary at War by Colonel Karnes. He states that about fifty Mexicans had made an attack on the guard protecting the horses, about eight miles below that city, killing one, and taking the other *prisoner*; and that they had been pursued unavailably for ten miles, as the trail had given out. This is, however, considered an act of retaliation against Texas. The Telegraph adds, possibly this engagement has marked *Tekel* on the walls of Mexico.

The Texian Government has purchased a brig, carrying eleven guns and two hundred men. It is anchored in Galveston Bay, and will be soon ready for action.

The organization of the militia is gradually progressing. Thomas J. Rusk has been appointed Major General, M. Burnam, M. Baker, J. H. Dyer, and K. H. Douglas, Generals of Brigade, and H. B. McLeod, Adjutant General. A general order was issued on Christmas day by General Rusk, ordering the officers of the militia to have their troops in readiness to march against the enemy at a moment's warning, for it is apprehended that the Mexican army will pow shortly invade Texas, in full force.—The Texians appear confident of their own strength and success. Volunteers and subscriptions have already been raised to assist the movements of the Government and army; and it is enthusiastically anticipated that the Texians will now invade Mexico before terminating the present campaign. This is, of course, a mere chimera, at present at least.

THE QUESTION.

"Would the annexation of Texas to the United States conduce to the interest of the former?" was discussed on Saturday evening last, by the members of the *Texas Philosophical Society*, in this place and decided in the negative. We believe that nine tenths of the Texians though they were in favor of annexation when they expected an overwhelming force of invaders, have not the least disposition now to sacrifice their nationality and dear bought laurels, to become an insignificant and remote link in the chain of the United States. If we remain in the language of our Constitution, *Free, Sovereign and Independent*, of all nations, the tide of emigration now flowing into our country will soon enable us to prosecute the war with vigor, even to the shores of California; and perhaps the spark of liberty that was kindled at San Antonio will sweep over the prairies of Mexico destroying the sear grass and foul weeds in its course, and enrich the soil for a more abundant and less degenerate species. Were we annexed, our voice would be but a cypher in the councils of the great nation; we could attempt nothing with a prospect of success. Hitherto our course has been brilliant, and why not anticipate a glorious destiny? Let us embrace no foreign country!—Let our motto be *Liberty* and our course *onward* and we *shall* prosper.—*Texas Chronicle.*

Rascal Overreached.—A somewhat original attempt was recently made upon Governor Everett, of Massachusetts. A letter was addressed to him, stating that certain parties had it in contemplation to abduct one of his children, and keep it secluded till he should sign a pardon for a convict now in the State Prison. The writer said for ten dollars to be sent to him through the Post Office, he would disclose to the Governor the names of all the parties. The Governor very properly sent the letter to the District Attorney, who caused a letter to be addressed as requested, to be put into the Post Office, instructing the post master to detain whosoever should call for it. A man named Hollis Parker did call, was arrested, confessed that he wrote the letter, and insisted that it was true, naming another person as his informant; that person denied under oath any knowledge thereof, and any such conversation as Parker pretended. Parker, for want of bail, was consequently committed.

SHIPWRECK—HEAVY LOSS OF PROPERTY.

The ship New London, from New Orleans for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton—(vessel and cargo valued at $100,000,) foundered at sea in lat. 27 00 N., lon. 87 05 W.—the captain and crew were taken off by a small vessel and carried into Havana, and arrived here last evening in the brig Morris Cooper. This was the vessel that Captain Buston, of the Warrior, at this port, saw coming down on the afternoon of the 30th of December. We have not learned what amount there was insured on the ship and cargo, but we have ascertained that three offices in Wall street have $38,000, viz. $14,000; $17,000; and $7,000. —[*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The celebrated ship Susquehanna has returned to Philadelphia. She saw no pirates either to or from Liverpool.

He who scours every body, will scour the man who scours her.

FROM THE [illegible]

From the Nat[illegible]

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The celebrated ship Susquehanna has returned to Philadelphia. She saw no pirates either to or from Liverpool.

[illegible] We were sorry to learn that the [illegible] the good people of this county, to [illegible], with a view to our nomination [illegible] Whig Convention for [illegible] of Gov. Dudley who, it is stated in the [illegible] also referred to, declined to be a candidate [illegible] tion. The Governor is absent from the City, and this Correspondent of the [illegible] may have access to sources of information denied to us, but we doubt very much the accuracy of his information. We have no doubt that the acceptance of the nomination in the first instance, by Gov. Dudley, [illegible] greatly against his interests, and, we believe, so far as his own inclination is concerned, he would willingly retire, but we will not believe, until he so informs us, that Edward B. Dudley, will refuse the use of his name to his political friends if they insist upon his entering the lists. And we as humble members of the Whig party protest against his withdrawal, confident that, in so doing, we only express the wish of our Whig brethren in every section of the State. We would therefore respectfully say to the Guilford Whigs, (whose name is legion,) *bide a bit!* It will be time enough to act, when something definite is known of the Governor's views.—*E. R.*

NEW MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

We are gratified to learn through a source so much to be relied on in these matters (the Richmond Enquirer) that the P. M. General is making arrangements by which the *regular* Mail is to be carried from New York to Augusta, Geo. in [illegible] days and a half. These improvements are to be effected, it is said, by April. In this case, New York and Raleigh will be within three days of each other, and our Washington news hardly two days old. Do Mr. Kendall, and put down your Express Mail (for there will then be no plea for its continuance) and you will win golden opinions for your Department.—*ib.*

WHO REMOVED THE DEPOSITE?

The Commercial Bank of Massachusetts at Boston, one of Gen. Jackson Pets, has failed, and Uncle Sam, it is said, loses $[illegible],000. The President *John K. Simpson*, late Collector of the Port of Boston, died suddenly and this, probably, brought affairs to a crisis. He owed on his own account, when he died, $250,000. A snug sum to use for electioneering purposes, and to advance the interests of the party! This is another lesson (remarks the N. Y. Correspondent of the Intelligencer) upon the iniquitous removal of the deposites, and the giving of them to political men to corrupt the People with. The Sub Treasury scheme is but carrying out this crime and iniquity in its worst form.—*ib.*

Rise in Cotton.—The intelligence from Europe that Cotton had advanced about a penny sterling, is confirmed. On the first blush, this seems a small matter, but a moment's reflection will convince any one that it is a matter of much interest, not only to the Cotton, grower but to the whole Union. This increase in price will materially aid the South in relieving itself from the embarrassments, and at the same time, serve to reduce the balance of trade against our country. The United States Gazette, of Philadelphia, has an interesting calculation on the subject. Estimating the Crop of 1837 at eighteen hundred thousand bales and allowing 400 pounds to a bale, the result is an aggregate of 720 millions of pounds of Cotton—on which the advance of a penny sterling a pound, or two cents, amounts to 14,000,000. This will at once be understood as a clear addition to our disposable means; and it is supposed that it will prove sufficient to adjust all our floating balances or mercantile debt with Europe. If so, there is nothing, but the folly and obstinacy of our own Government, with its hard money and Sub-Treasury Schemes, (for the benefit of the officeholders) in the way of an early return to specie payments and a sound state of the Currency.—*ib.*

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE RATES.

We are pleased to see that a movement has been made in Congress, having reference to reduction of the existing rates of Postage. The annexed resolution on the subject was passed by the House of Representatives on Friday last and although it proposes only a measure of inquiry, we hope that the result of that inquiry will be such as to justify the Committee and Congress of the propriety of reducing the rates so that while the Post office Department is fully sustained in a vigorous operation, on a scale commensurate with the existing wants of the country, there may be no large surplus revenue remaining at the end of the year. The late annual Report of the Post Master General discloses the fact that after expending the sum of $3,398,847,75 in defraying the charges of the Department, there yet remained a balance of $756,208,84. This is certainly an unnecessarily large surplus, and Congress owes it to the people,—and especially to the mercantile portion of them to relieve them of the postage tax to the extent which will prevent the accumulation of moneys in the Department.—*Balt. American.*

On motion of Mr. Loomis,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office inquire into and report as to the expediency of reducing the rates of postage to the lowest amount that will enable the Post Office Department to sustain itself; also, as to the expediency of having the expense of transmitting such proportion of the mails as is composed of free parcels, to be annually estimated by the Postmaster General, and paid out of the General Treasury of the U. States.

Charlotte:

Friday, February 2, 1838.

☞Through the politeness of the Hon. Robert Strange, we have received the Bill to regulate the safe-keeping, transfer and disbursement of the public moneys of the United States. The Madisonian speaks of this Bill in the following terms:

"We can only say of it, at present, that it is "disorganizing and revolutionary—subversive of the entire practice of this government from 1789 down to this day"—that "it will place in the hands of the Executive, the means of corruption, and expose the public treasure to be plundered by an hundred hands where one cannot now reach it!"

☞In the House of Representatives on the 16th ult., while the Mississippi Election was under consideration, an altercation of rather a disgraceful character, took place between Messrs. Gholson and Wise. This altercation was caused by the opposition made by Mr. Wise to a statement presented by Mr. Howard from Mr. Claiborne being printed at the expense of the House, while Messrs. Prentiss and Ward paid for theirs out of their own private purse. The correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle gives the following account of the affair:

As soon as the applicants had taken their seats, and the statement of Mr. Claiborne had been read by the Clerk, Mr. Gholson, (whose every body thought abed,) rose and made a most low and vulgar attack upon what Wise had said as to the printing of the applicants' statement—pretending to discover in those remarks of Mr. Wise a furtive allusion to the fact, that Mr. Claiborne's statement was intended to be printed, at the expense of the government, by order of the House, though in point of fact, no such order had been taken. He said that he and his colleagues asked no charity at the hands of the House, &c. &c., that they were able to print their own papers, if they had not so much money as other people, &c., and that the remarks of the gentleman from Virginia were unworthy of a member of that House.

Mr. Wise immediately rose, turned round to Gholson, and said, "if impudence and ignorance constitute a blackguard, there" (pointing to him,) "is one!"

Mr. Gholson rejoined, "none but a cowardly scoundrel would make use of such language in this House."

Here the Chair called to order.

A resolution was adopted to require them to submit to the House. They submitted apologies to the House, but refused to say one word conciliatory to each other. An attempt was made in the House to try and prevent them from prosecuting their quarrel any further, which was unsuccessful.

It is said that this difficulty has been arranged, out of the House, by the friends of the parties, Mr. Gholson being incompetent to the settlement of the affair in the honorable mode, (as it is called,) by the rheumatism, which deprives him of the use of his right arm.

☞A Bill has passed the House of Representatives, appropriating $1,000,000 for the Seminole war. Also, a bill appropriating $600,000 for the defence of the Canadian frontier.

"The Northern mail just in brings us later dates from Buffalo. All the Navy Islanders but 20, it is said, are following the fortunes of M'Kenzie toward Fort Malden. The steamboat *Barcelona* was threatened by an attack from British armed schooners in American waters. Gen. Scott advised the British officer in command, that if the attack were made in the American waters he should feel it his duty to repel it, and he ranged his cannon along the banks of the river accordingly.—The boat was permitted to pass unmolested.—*Extract from the Correspondence of Nat. Intel.*

The following impressive account of the accident which lately occurred on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road, attributed to Mr. Franklin Peale, of the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia, is well worthy the attention of all those interested in such improvements, and of those who travel upon them.

FROM THE UNITED STATES GAZETTE.

To the Public, and to the Managers, Agents, and Conductors of Railroads.

The following appeal is made in the hope that it may be the means of saving life, or at least of securing exemption from cruel injury to some fellow-creatures.

The desire to render this appeal as forcible as possible must be the apology for the gloomy details which accompany it. It is not to gratify the unusual morbid propensity to read of distress, or to give food to so depraved an appetite, but, if possible, to produce such an effect upon all concerned, as may be the means of obviating the evil which was the source of all the agony of those hours that immediately followed the late accident on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad, and of the ares of sufferings by which it has been attended.

The writer of this appeal and his only daughter were part of the company who took their places in the centre car of three, which formed a part of the train upon the above named road, on the morning of the 10th of December. Our fellow passengers were two ladies, their children, one infant, two female servants, and several gentlemen; the other cars contained an unknown number, but the third car was occupied principally by a party of females who entered it upon the route, and who were the greatest sufferers by the accident which occurred shortly afterwards. They were in high spirits, and were evidently seeking pleasure in their trip, looking forth with gay countenances and cheerful anticipations of enjoyment, at the very moment that they were brought to the most excruciating tortures, some of them to death.

The cars were moving at the rate of 12 or 14 miles an hour, when a crash was heard, and the writer was conscious of a sensation of rising in the air, then a fall, but further than this all sensation and memory fail, save the agony of that moment, when his child was before him, fellow creatures, including females and children, around, with the instant conviction that death, in fearful torture, was claiming his victims from among them. To the same which followed us you can give no description. The cars that had been crushed to pieces, and all which had surrounded, except those only of the second car, among pillows, seats and mangled on and among the fragments. The cries, lamentations, and prayers of the less injured, distressing as they were, were far less appalling than the dreadful screams of the mother who said, "Tell my son to come to me, I am dying." She died that night. Could any thing be more appalling than the situation of that poor girl, who lay with her limbs jammed and crushed by the iron wheels for hours, whilst all our efforts to relieve her, in the absence of all means, and the removal from all aid, were in vain. Let us close this detail by stating that two bodies each were emptied of their loads, and to them were placed twelve of those whose cruel injuries and heart rending lamentations can never be forgotten, and they were conveyed both to the nearest station. The remainder, with the uninjured, were taken on by another engine and train, which arrived in a few hours at the place of the accident.

The loss of life, the wounds and sufferings of the maimed, were not necessary consequences of the accident to the engine, but were occasioned by the excessively reprehensible system of attaching *burden cars* behind the *passengers cars*. In this instance the facts and circumstances are as follows:

The road is constructed of light plate rails, laid on wooden string pieces and sleepers. The end of one of the rails was loose, and stood up; it struck the scraper, and threw the engine off the track and into the side of the ditch, when its further progress was arrested, the front of the frame being buried in the earth. The tender was thrown on its side, against the back part of the engine, which lay partly over the track; against this opposing mass, the light passenger car was stove in, as it lay upon the pile of ruins, by the momentum of a *number of burden cars loaded with cotton, in bales, which formed the rear of the train.*

It is consistent with the laws of *matter* and *motion*, and many circumstances warrant the belief, that if the passenger cars had been placed behind the burden cars in the train, little or no injury would have resulted to the passengers from the accident.

A pair of horses which were in a car forming part of the train were apparently entirely uninjured, and a carriage standing upon an open car was scarcely displaced.

In continuance of his journey, with all these circumstances fresh upon his memory, and when the papers had announced the deaths of two of the sufferers, the writer entered one of the cars at Washington for Baltimore, and was painfully compelled to witness the attachment of burden cars behind the train, and this too in the night, when obstructions upon the road are much more to be feared. When the agent came round to examine, and collect tickets, the writer made the circumstance a subject of earnest remonstrance. The agent, with honest candor, acknowledged that the custom was extremely reprehensible, cited instances of injury from the like causes, regretted that his remonstrances had not been attended to, and said that nothing was left to him but to look to his own safety in case of accident.

In publishing this statement, the writer does not mean to censure any one; he makes no charge of neglect or carelessness; but he believes that the parties who had control were not sufficiently aware of the consequence of the sudden arrestation, (and the consequent liability to injury of every thing which intervenes,) of such a moving mass as a train of burden cars, at the ordinary rate of railroad progress. He feels that this statement is an indispensable duty to his fellow creatures, called for by circumstances from which, providentially, he is a sufferer only in a slight degree.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1837.

☞*Mr. Clay and the Conservatives.*—At a recent meeting of the Democratic Republican Conservatives in Philadelphia, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we have been reluctantly constrained to abandon all confidence in "*the honesty and fitness*" *of Martin Van Buren*, and while we deplore the continued sufferings of the country under his mad and profligate administration, we congratulate ourselves that at its close, there will be AN ENTIRE AND THOROUGH POLITICAL REGENERATION OF THE COUNTRY.

Resolved, That from the obvious and general conservative spirit which is abroad, and the strong continued and invaluable support it has derived from the strenuous exertions and lofty achievements of HENRY CLAY *of Kentucky*, there is a proud and confident hope to be indulged, that this enlightened and experienced statesman, and pure and distinguished patriot will in 1840, be called to accept the highest service and the brightest reward of his grateful country.

Resolved, That the entire democracy of Pennsylvania should support this stern and incorruptible republican for the next Presidency of the United States, let him be nominated by whatever party, and against all other candidates who may be proposed for that office.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JURNAL.]

TO THE PUPILS OF THE CHARLOTTE MALE ACADEMY.

My dear young friends:

Through the kindness of your Creator and exertions of your Parents and friends, you are now permitted to enjoy the means of acquiring information from the instruction of one who delights to instruct the youthful mind in all things calculated to enable you to pass through the various transactions of this world, with honor to yourselves, pleasure to your instructor, and satisfaction to your Parents and friends. Reflect for one moment upon the distinguished privileges you now enjoy over millions of your fellow creatures, scattered throughout the different portions of the earth: you turn your eyes to the situation of thousands within the borders of your native State, who perhaps never saw a building erected for the purpose of establishing a school, who know nothing of the advantages you are now enjoying; who have to spend a life in ignorance instead of being permitted and blessed with the opportunity of acquiring knowledge. You my young friends should think of your privileges—they are of an exalted character. You now are engaged in the pursuit of knowledge, your parents and friends (and teacher I think) feel a deep anxiety in your success and welfare—they have used many exertions to prepare a building for your comfort and convenience, and suffer me to request you, to repay them by close application to your studies, by which you may be enabled to shine as bright stars among the literary of the world; use every opportunity and exert every faculty to acquire useful information while you have it in your power. Be studious and attentive to your studies, cultivate peace and friendship between each other, live like brothers of the same family; you are all engaged in the same cause and aiming at the same end, viz. *Learning*.

Furthermore, suffer me to drop you a word of advice relative to the manner in which you should conduct yourselves towards your Teacher. You should treat him with distinguished honor, esteem and love. To prescribe in what way your love should express itself is almost needless, you all understand the meaning of loving one—love is the most inventive passion of the heart, and will find or make a thousand opportunities for displaying its power—it breathes in kind words and lives in kind deeds. Where a Teacher is properly loved and esteemed, there will be the greatest deference for his opinions, endeavour therefore to promote his comfort and happiness, always be ready and willing to obey him. When in sickness you should visit him, when he appears before you every morning greet him with a smile, and at the close of every week you should gather round him and not suffer him to retire from your presence, without the reward of some tokens of your good feeling and approbation, if it be only one friendly pressure of the hand. Let him see that his kindness and attention render him dear to the hearts of his pupils. Some of you are somewhat advanced in life, suffer me to impress the fact upon your minds that your time is very precious, hence you are laid under greater obligations to make use of every moment of time. Every hour misspent is wasted and gone, and the next may find you in less favorable circumstances for the reception of information. Your situation is a peculiar and interesting one, and demands at your hands calm and serious reflection. You are now under the tuition of one who manifests the deepest anxiety and solicitude for your success and prosperity—with the existence of such feelings coming from this source you should exert yourselves to produce the conviction that they are mutual—manifest it by your application and constant attention to your studies—make every day stand for itself and never suffer yourselves to become careless, inattentive and idle. It is said that "idleness is the mother of vice" avoid it as you would the descent down the *Niagara Falls*. You should also remember that there are many youth around you, from day to day, mingling with you—endeavor to set good examples before them, they will naturally look up to you as guides, &c. be careful that you do not act in a way unbecoming of your age, always place yourself in such a situation that the younger boys may say, I think such an one acts correctly—great obligations rest upon you. And while you are preparing yourselves to become useful citizens, let me advise you not to loose sight of your future destiny—According to the natural course of things you will have to learn this stage of action and go hence; spend a few thoughts upon this solemn subject every day you live, it is worthy of your attention and should engage a portion of your time. This is wisdom, "in all your getting, get wisdom."

A PARENT.

General Jackson's Opinions.—We copied some days ago, as news which our readers were entitled to know as well as others, an article from the Nashville Banner, giving a statement of a certain conversation reported to have been held by General Jackson, in which he was said to have declared the downfall of Mr. Van Buren's Administration. It is due to truth now to state, that the promised *proof* of this fact has failed, the person relied upon to prove it having stated that he only spoke of it as a rumor, which he did not himself believe to be true. This statement of his conversation is flatly contradicted. But, as the case stands, it is clear that he either did not say what was imputed to him, or that he now equivocates. In either case, the report of the said conversation of General Jackson is not sustained by proof. So states, in substance, the Nashville Banner of the 11th instant.—*Nat. Int.*

MARRIED

On the 23d ultimo, by the Rev. J. M. M. Caldwell, Mr. ELIJAH W. BAKER, of Lancaster District, S. C., to Miss JANE C., daughter of Mr. Elijah Baker of this county.

[We acknowledge the reception of a nice slice of Cake. We wish them much happiness.]

In Cabarrus county, on the 9th ult., by J. Livingood, Esq., Mr. JOHN FINK to Miss MARY ANN GOODMAN.

In Lincolnton, on the 10th ultimo, by the Rev. A. L. Watts, Mr. CALEB PHIFER, of Concord, to Miss MARY ADELINE, daughter of David Ramsour, Esq., of Lincolnton.

On the 7th of December, Mr. JOHN FALCONER, of Burke county, to Miss JANE SPRINGS, of Mecklenburg county.

DIED

In this county, on the 8th ult., Col. WILIAM W. LIDE, in the 33d year of his age, leaving a wife and two children to mourn his loss.

On the 1st ult., at his plantation near Haynesville, Ala., Dr. LUDCO MITCHELL, of Salisbury.

In Cabarrus co., on the 23d ult. DAVID LONG, Esq., in the 53d year of his age, after a long and painful illness. Mr. Long was a most industrious and enterprising citizen. He has left a wife and several children to lament a loss to them irreparable.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has received since he commenced business in Charlotte, and he hopes by fair dealing and strict attention to business, still to receive the same, he would say to his friends and customers, that he has on hand a good assortment of

Groceries, Liquors, Wines, &c.

Also a supply of

Fresh Garden Seed, (new crop.)

—ALSO—

On hand constantly, a supply of

Meal, Grits, Corn, BACON,

PORK and LARD.

All of the above articles sold low for CASH only.

GEORGE CROSS.

Jan. 31, 1838. 86

NOTICE.

BACON! BACON!!

In the Town of Charlotte.

THE subscriber has Baconed 450 head of fine Tennessee Hogs, which he offers for sale at the Morrison Smoke House, on reasonable terms. The planters of Mecklenburg county and the adjoining country, wishing to buy BACON, will do well to call and examine for themselves. Any one wishing to purchase will find the Subscriber at Col. Alexander's tavern.

H. L. HALE.

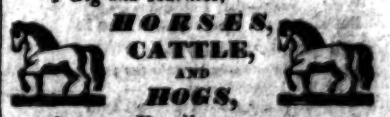
Jan. 27, 1838. 83tf

***The West. Carolinian, Lincoln Transcript, Camden Courier, and Cheraw Gazette, will insert the above 3 weeks and forward accounts to this office for settlement.

NOTICE.

I WILL sell on the 14th February next, at the late residence of Col. Wm. W. Lide, dec'd., all his property, consisting of the following articles:

CORN and Fodder,
1 *Barouche and Harness,*
1 *Gig and Harness,*



Farming Utensils,
One set of Blacksmith Tools,
1 *Cotton Gin and Geer,*
1 *Threshing Machine and Geer,*
Household and Kitchen Furniture,

with a number of other articles not necessary to mention.

—ALSO—

At the same time and place, will be hired until the 25th of December next,

Several Likely Negroes.

—ALSO—

Will be rented, all the Lands belonging to the said estate, for the term of one year. Terms made known on the day of sale.

WM. M. MAXWELL, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 29, 1838. 84

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of Lide & Kerr, are requested to come forward and settle by *Cash* by the 15th of February next, as the situation of the concern is such as not to admit of indulgence.—Those who do not avail themselves of this notice may expect to settle with an officer.

G. W. KERR,
Surviving Partner of
LIDE & KERR.

Jan. 29, 1838. 85

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned trading for a Note of hand given to William Carson, for $300, dated January 7th, 1837, and payable twelve months after date, as the property for which said note was given has proved unsound, and I am determined not to pay it unless compelled to do so by law.

WM. B. SHARPE.

Jan. 27, 1838. 85

MACDUFF,

THAT well known and thorough bred Horse, will make his next Spring Season at Salisbury and Concord, spending one half of his time at each place, and will render service at the very low price of **$20** the Season, and **$30** to insure a colt. The Season to commence the 1st of March, and end the 1st of July.

The subscriber deeming a newspaper puff of no advantage to a horse that is so well known, and so fully able to recommend himself as McDUFF certainly is, will merely state that he is a beautiful chestnut, full 15 hands 3¾ inches high, and was got by the famous running horse Washington, he by Timoleon, he by the justly celebrated horse Old Sir Archy; McDuff's dam *Perfection*, was got by Old Sir Archy; her dam by Bell's Old Florizel, her gran dam by Bell Air; her great gran dam by Celar; her great great gran dam by the imported horse Why Not, which was a thorough bred mare, &c. &c., tracing to the finest stock of England. As to McDuff's racing performances, see Turf Register, vol. I, pages 562, 564, 565. Vol. II, pages 145, 251, 254, 303. Vol. III, pages, 99, 198, 314, 368, from which it will appear that he was a long time on the turf and competed with some of the best horses in America, always with credit, although notoriously in unskilful hands.—View him and you will be delighted with his beauty and symmetry of form—Try him and you will be pleased with his colts.

WM. P. JOHNSON.

January 20, 1838. 87

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Thomas Charles are hereby notified that his Notes and Accounts are in my hands for collection, by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me on the 29th instant. All those indebted are requested to call on me immediately and close their accounts.

M. W. ALEXANDER, *Trustee.*

Jan. 31, 1838. 83tf

POETRY.

This following was handed to us by a gentleman with a request that it should be published. As it may probably make a little sensation in town, we take this opportunity of inserting our whole of it.—Ed. Times & Gazette.

Written on seeing a Lady, with a fashionable PROTUBERANCE.

Melodious Sisters! gracious Nine!
O'er me thy inspiration fling,
Since the tun there is thin in mine—
The beauties of the HUMP to sing.

The Hump! what crowding thoughts arise,
What forms of beauty greet mine eyes;
What bags of bran or feathers, full,
And some perchance too, stuffed with wool,
Before my dazzled vision came,
At thy inspiring, lovely name!

In ancient lore we find no mention
Of this most beautiful invention,
And hence conclude, what Homer tells
Of Helen and the Grecian belles,
Is a mere fib; for who I pray,
In this gallant, enlightened day,
Would wage a tedious, ten year's war,
For any belle he ever saw,
If the fair dame should chance to lack,
A Hump of beauty on her back?

Poor Venus claims our just compassion,
For though with her, none dared to vie,
Yet, in her day, 'twas not the fashion,
A Hump upon the back to tie.

The Graces, too, were pretty creatures,
With lily skin and comely features,
With swan-like shape, limbs round and plump,
Yet what of these? they had no hump.

When Nature first produced the Fair,
'Mong other things, it was her care
(As the fair form, in beauty grew,)
To shape the back both straight and true;
Except indeed, when in a whim,
Some smooth dwarf, or monster grim,
She favors with a swelled sack,
Perched high in honor on the back!
But in these days of wonderous light,
Taste raises in her power and might,
And disapproving Nature's plan,
She forms a bag of wool or bran,
And where she thinks the Hump should be,
Straight in that place, a Hump you'll see;
The names with which the Humps abound,
Are full of sense as well as sound—
Nothing more dignified I'm sure,
Than Bishop, Bustle, or Tournure!
And if some sour old fashioned dame,
Should tartly ask, what's in a name?
We'd answer—that I cannot scan,
But Ma'am the thing is full of bran!

Now listen to me, Lady dear,
A word, I'd whisper in your ear;
Why be so partial to one spot—
Why Hump *one place* and others not?
If in a hump such beauty lies,
As a true friend, I'd you advise,
To raise the Hump on every place,
And then you'd be all over grace!
Then if we beauties wish to find,
We need not always look behind!!!

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Mirror.

The Changes of Fortune.

[The following tale illustrates one of the many instances of distress existing among the poor seamstresses of the city, and the lady who has communicated it for publication in the Mirror vouches for its authenticity.]

'Do you give out work here?' said a voice, so soft, so low, so lady-like, that I involuntarily looked up from the purse I was about purchasing for my darling boy a birthday gift from his papa.

'Do you give out work here?'

'Not to strangers,' was the rude reply. The 'stranger' turned and walked away.

'That purse is very cheap ma'am.'

'I do not wish it now, said I, as taking up my parasol, I left the shop and following the stranger lady.

Passing Thompson's, she paused—went in—hesitated—then turned and came out. I now saw her face—it was very pale—her hair, black as night, was parted on her forehead—her eyes, too, were very black and there was a wildness in them that made me shudder. She passed on up Broadway to Grand street, where she entered a miserable looking dwelling. I paused—should I follow farther? She was evidently suffering much—I was happy—blessed with wealth, and, oh, how blessed in husband, children, friends! I knocked—the door was opened by a cross looking woman—

'Is there a person living here who does plain sewing?' I inquired.

'I guess not,' was the reply. 'There is a woman up stairs, who used to work but she can't get no more to do—and I shall turn her out to-morrow.'

'Let me go up,' said I, as, passing the woman with a shudder, I ascended the stairs.

'You can keep on up to the garret,' she screamed after me—and so I did; and there I saw a sight of which I, the child of affluence, had never dreamed! The lady had thrown off her hat, and was kneeling by the side of a poor low bed. Her hair had fallen over her shoulders—she sobbed not—breathed not—but seemed motionless, her face buried in the covering of the wretched, miserable bed, whereon lay her husband. He was sleeping, I looked upon his high pale forehead, around which clung masses of dank, brown hair—it was knit, and the pale hand clenched the bed clothes—words broke from his lips—'I cannot pay now,' I heard him say.—Poor fellow, even in his dreams, his poverty haunted him! I could bear it no longer and knocked gently on the door. The lady raised her head, threw back her hair, and gazed wildly upon me. It was no time for ceremony—sickness, sorrow, want, perhaps starvation, were before me—'I came to look for a person to do plain work,' was all I could say.

'Oh, give it me,' she sobbed. 'Two days we have not tasted food! and to-morrow——' She grasped, and tried to finish the sentence, but could not. She knew that to-morrow they would be both houseless and starving!

'Be comforted—you shall want no more!' I kept my word. In a few days I was told of days of happiness in a sunny West Indian Isle, her childhood's home. Of the deaths of father and mother—of a cruel sister and brother-in-law—how she left that home hoping to find a brother in America—how she sought him in vain, but found, instead a husband—he, too, an Englishman, a gentleman and scholar, had been thrown upon the world. Sympathy deepened into love—alone in a crowd all the world to each other, they married—he procured employment in a school, she plain needle-work. Too close attention to the duties of his school, long walks, and scanty fare, brought ill health and confined him at length to his bed. The shop from which his poor wife obtained work failed, and their resource was cut off. She had looked long, weary days for employment many had none to give, others gave no work to strangers. Thus I found them, to comfort them for a little time—then I trust they found indeed a Comforter in Heaven!

The husband died first, died, placing the hand of his poor wife in mine! I needed not the mute, appealing look he gave me: I took her to my own happy home, it was too late!

It is a very little time ago, I went one morning to her room; she had passed a restless night; had dreamed, she said of her dear George; she called me her kind and only friend, begged me to sit a little while beside her, and looked up so sadly in my face, that my own heart seemed well nigh breaking. I left her not again.

In the still, deep night I heard her murmur; 'Sister Anne, do not speak so harshly to me: oh mamma, why did you leave me?' Then again she said. 'Give me an orange, my sister. I am very faint.' Her soul was again in her own sunny home.

'Lay me by my George, and God will bless you,' were her last words to me. I led my hushed children to look upon her sweet pale face, as she lay in her coffin. They had never seen sorrow or death, and then I told them of the sin, the cruelty, of those who wound the stranger's heart.

We are told in the New Haven Herald that a person took a Sausage to the Editor for examination of its improved feature, a part of which the purchaser had been in vain attempting *to eat for his breakfast*. On due examination, it was found that the principal ingredient in their fabrication was brown paper! This is almost equal to red flannel and 'taters. When will Yankee ingenuity have an end! Another part of the joke is that they were bought at a shilling (16 1-3 cents) a pound, as very superior. It appears to us that this kind of sausages at least ought to be sold "at the old price."

An Awkward Announcement.—Lady A. and her daughter, having been much annoyed by the *gaucheries* of a country bumpkin of a servant, who would persevere in giving their names as the Right Hon. Lady A. and the Hon. Miss A., at length took him to task, and desired that, in future he would mention them as simple Lady A. and plain Miss A. There astonishment may be conceived when they found themselves obeyed to the letter and Devonshire House was electrified by the intelligence that *simple* Lady A. and *plain* Miss A. were "coming up."

A Serviceable Dog.—"I say stranger," said a cottage urchin to a Yankee pedlar, "dont whistle that ere dog away."

"Why, he haint no use no how, he's so tarnal ugly."

"O, but he saves heaps of work."

"How?"

"Cause, why he always licks the plates and dishes so clean, that they never want washing, and mamma says, she would'nt part with him no how, for our new dog has'nt got used to mustard yet."

A lady's secrecy has been complimented in rhyme—

"She's secret as the grave! allow."
"I do; I cannot doubt it:
But 'tis a grave with tombstones on,
That tells you all about it."

Tobacco is an Indian weed,
It was the d—l sow'd the seed;
It drains your pockets,
Scents your clothes,
And makes a chimney of your nose!

A Judge in Kentucky has decided that a dandy is a nuisance, and may be kicked into the gutter the same as any other puppy.

"It is a good horse that never stumbles,
A a good wife that never grumbles."

An Excellent Society.—The Ladies of Lynnfield have formed an "Anti-carrying a squalling baby to church-Society." We think a branch in this town would be productive of very beneficial results.

Junius.—In the library of the late Sir Philip Francis is a regular series of the Public Advertiser, during the period when Junius's letters were published in that journal, in which nearly every letter is corrected, and the regular stops inserted by Sir P. Francis, in his clear and very distinct autograph.—*English paper.*

Wrapping Paper,

IS kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's Store, on reasonable terms.

Oct. 3, 1837. 68tf

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office

To our Customers.

HAVING ... in the last ..., for ... to come forward and settle their accounts either by Cash or Note, and the dreadful consequences which will result from a failure to comply, we almost feel a delicacy in sounding a similar alarm in the ears of our friends; but justice to ourselves demands a similar announciation, and we feel confident that no reasonable man will raise any objections to closing his account once a year. If money is out of the question, we will take your *signature*, and in doing this we render the *Leger* much more beautiful in appearance and less liable to the production of litigation.

WILLIAMS & BOYD.

Jan. 9, 1838. 80tf

N. B. We are still very anxious to sell goods to our old friends and customers and will do so upon as reasonable terms as we can, consistent with our interest.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Springs & Dinkins, are respectfully requested to pay off their Notes, or suit will be instituted on the same, as the concern must now be closed.

LEROY SPRINGS,
Surviving Partner of
SPRINGS & DINKINS.

Jan. 2, 1838. 79-tf

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to me for their last year's accounts, are respectfully requested to come forward and close them either by Cash or Note. I would take this opportunity of tendering my sincere thanks to the good people of Mecklenburg and the adjoining Counties, for their liberal patronage the past year.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Jan. 2, 1838. 79-tf

Charlotte Male Academy.

LIBERAL provisions having been made by the Citizens of this village, for the establishment of a *Male Academy* by the erection of a good and commodious edifice, we now take pleasure in informing the public that it will be opened for the reception of pupils on Monday morning, 8th day of January, 1838. The Rev. A. J. Leavenworth who has been procured to preside over the Institution, will devote to it his constant personal attention: and from his long experience in the instruction of youth and acknowledged abilities, it is confidently believed he will not disappoint the reasonable expectations which his patrons may found upon his exertions.

The course of study will be substantially the same as that in other *Academies*. While the various classical authors will be thoroughly and rigidly taught, there will be special attention paid to the rudiments of English Education, designed to qualify young men for the active pursuits of life. Peculiar advantage will be afforded in the study of Geography, Philosophy and the other sciences from the use of the valuable apparatus already in possession of the *Teacher*.

The site of our Academy being sufficiently remote from the din and attractions of the village, although within a moderate walk from any part of it, must be regarded as favourable. And we are authorized to say, that board may be had in families of high respectability, either in town or at the distance of one mile from it in the country, at $7 per month.

Terms.

For the English branches, $10 per sess. 5 months.
Language, $15 " " " "

As the number of pupils is limited and the complement nearly obtained, an early application may be necessary to secure admission.

H. C. OWENS,
MILLS HILL,
J. D. BOYD,
} *Building Committee.*

Charlotte, January, 1838. 79tf

NOTICE.

A GENTLEMAN wishes a situation as an Instructor of youth, who possesses the rare qualification of being a *reader*, and is competent to instruct in the reading of the British Poets, who is well qualified to instruct in Penmanship, Geography, History, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geometry, Algebra, &c. &c., and who believes it to be behind the spirit of the age to teach words without ideas.

The advertiser has had ample experience as a Teacher, and can give satisfactory reference.

For the satisfaction of those who deem a knowledge of the Latin essential in an English Teacher, the public are informed that the advertiser is acquainted with but does not wish to instruct in that language.

Letters directed to A. Z. through the Post Office at Charlotte, will be attended to.

Dec. 22, 1837. 83

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to Evan Hagler by Book Account, are hereby notified that the Books are in my hands as trustee; and the said Evan Hagler assigned his books to the use of Messrs. Morrison & Harris, for a debt due by him to them, on the 13th day of October, 1837, and no offset will be taken since that date.

H. C. OWENS, *Trustee.*

N. B. All those indebted, are requested to make payment, by Cash or Note, immediately, as the business must and shall be closed, and those that do not settle by the 1st day of February, their accounts will be handed out for collection.

H. C. OWENS, *Trustee.*

Jan. 8, 1838. 80tf

100 BALES of COTTON wanted, ... the highest market price will be paid.

GEO. F. ALEXANDER.

Jan. 8, 1838. 80tf

NEW FIRM.

ALEXANDER & JAMISON

TENDER their services as Tailors to the public. No exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

All work done in the ... warranted to *fit well*, and made in the most durable manner.

A fair trial is all they wish to secure public confidence.

THOS. R. ALEXANDER.
JAS. JAMISON.

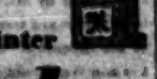
Charlotte, January, 1838. 81

N. B. Corn, Flour, Pork, Butter, &c. taken in payment for work. A. & J.

NOTICE.

New Charleston Goods.

WE are now receiving our



Fall & Winter

Goods,

bought for *CASH* only, together with a large stock of

GROCERIES.

Some of a superior quality to what has been usually kept in this market.

All kinds of *COUNTRY PRODUCE* taken for Goods.

A good quality of COTTON will still be bought at the regular market prices. An inferior article must all be taken out, or no trade can be effected and that at a low rate. No purchase of Cotton can be made unless a large and fair sample be brought or the Cotton delivered.

We honestly believe, that owing to the high rate of exchange, expense, &c. that the Charleston Goods are much the cheapest. MORRISON & HARRIS.

Nov. 22, 1837. 73tf

NEW FIRM!

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they have entered into Business together, for the purpose of carrying on the

Watch & Jewellry Business.

We invite the attention of the public to our present Stock of Goods, which we will sell low for *Cash*. All kinds of work done at the Shortest Notice.

TROTTER & ALEXANDER.

Nov. 23, 1837. 73tf

Thos. Trotter returns his thanks to the Public for their support and respectfully invites their custom to the above firm. He would here remind those indebted to him by Note or Book account that it is desirable that the same should be settled by Cash without delay, as he cannot give longer indulgence.

To the Public!

THE Subscriber still continues to carry on the *PAINTING BUSINESS* in all its branches, viz:

Plain and Ornamental House Painting,
Sign and Flag do.

All orders executed with neatness and despatch. H. D. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1838. 68tf

Heirs Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN of the name of RUSSEL was married to a Miss JANE CARSON, daughter of ROBERT CARSON, of Chester county, State of Pennsylvania, sometime about the period of the Revolution, and shortly afterwards, emigrated with his family to the State of North Carolina, where it is understood he settled and became wealthy. A legacy of some hundred pounds has been left the said Jane Russel, late Carson, which, in case of her death, accrues to her heirs at law. The legacy is secured on real estate, and all that is requisite for its recovery, will be for the claimants to prove themselves heirs at law of the said Jane Russel, in the event of her death.

The Publisher of any Paper, who succeeds in bringing this notice to the attention of said heirs, shall be handsomely remunerated.

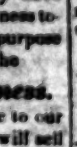
☞ Any information about the matter can be obtained by addressing

DAVID BLAIR, *Atto. at Law,*
Huntingdon, Pa.

FORWARDING AGENCY.

THE Subscribers inform the Merchants of the interior, that they are still engaged in the

Forwarding Way,



and trust that with the facilities and experience they now possess in the transaction of this business, to merit the patronage heretofore conferred. They have large **Ware Houses** at the river and in town, for the reception of forwarding **Goods**, apart from other buildings, and comparatively safe from Fire.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN,
Fayetteville.

Refer to
Mr. J. J. BLACKWOOD, *Charlotte.*
Messrs. BARRINGER & PHIFER,
" J. F. & C. PHIFER,
" PHIFER & MOSS,
} *Concord.*

Fayetteville, April, 1837. 45tf

Blank Bank Notes
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

DR. SWAYNE'S GREAT CURE

OINTMENT

For Ulcers, ...
Can now be obtained of the ...
Office of the Raleigh ...
Single Pot, Indian ... Three dollars, ...

WILLIAM W. GE...

Raleigh, October 4th, 1838.

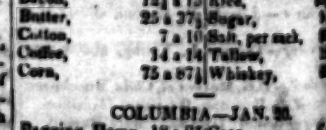
ANOTHER GREAT CURE

Raleigh, September 21, ...

I am now 54 years of age—when in my ... year, I received a wound on my left ... became ulcerated, and continued so until ... of March last. It would occasionally ... and then break out again; but most of ... it was in a very painful condition, the ... extended to a large size, and became very ... I tried many remedies to make a cure, ... success, until I applied Gray's Ointment, two pots of which have effectually ... my leg, and reduced it to its natural ... cure would have been made much sooner ... strictly attended to the directions for the ... the Ointment; but this I failed to do, with ... much exercise, and very imprudently ... bandage. My leg has been well for ... six months, during which time, I have ... much, yet it remains firm and free from ... sore or inflammation. After having been ... for a period of forty-one years, I am ... benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOWAY.

NEW CABINET SHOP.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business

at his house, four doors east of the Court House, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work to be as well done, as low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to sell for Cash only, request all persons wishing any furniture of any description to call and examine.

ARCHIBALD HILL.

Dec. 6, 1838. 83tf

N. B. All articles in the above business repaired on the shortest notice.

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—JAN. 31.

Brandy, Peach,	85 a 90	Feathers,	37
do Apple,	70 a 75	Iron,	5½
Bacon,	11 a 12	Molasses,	40 a 42
Beeswax,	25	Nails, cut,	11
Bale Rope,	10 a 12	Sugar, brown,	11
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	16
Cotton,	8 a 10	Lump,	15
do Bagging,	16 a 25	Salt,	90 a 95
Corn,	60 a 75	Wheat, new,	110
Flaxseed,	90	Whiskey,	40
Flour,	6¾ a 7¼	Wool,	30

CHERAW—JAN. 23.

Bacon,	13 a 14	Iron,	5
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lard,	12
Bagging,	18 a 25	Molasses,	40
Bale Rope,	12½ a 13	Oats,	37½
Coffee,	12½ a 16	Rice,	5
Cotton, old,	6 a 8	Sugar,	10
do new,	8 a 10	Salt, in sacks,	90
Corn,	75	do bushel,	87½
Flour, Country,	6¾ a 7	Tallow,	12
Feathers,	40 a 45	Teas,	80

CAMDEN—JAN. 20.

Bagging, Hemp,	22 a 26	Flour,	6¾
do Tow,	19 a 24	Molasses, Cuba,	39
Bale Rope,	12 a 15	do N. O.	40
Bacon,	12½ a 15	Rice,	6¾
Butter,	25 a 37½	Sugar,	10
Cotton,	7 a 10	Salt, per sack,	90
Coffee,	14 a 14	Tallow,	12
Corn,	75 a 87½	Whiskey,	40

COLUMBIA—JAN. 20.

Bagging, Hemp,	18 a 25	Corn,	75
Bale Rope,	12 a 15	Oats,	37½
Bacon, Round,	12 a 17	Iron, Sweden,	5½
Butter, Country,	20 a 30	do English,	5½
Cotton,	7 a 10½	Lard, New,	12
Mackerel,	7½ a 13	Molasses, Cuba,	39
Flour, Country,	8½ a 9	do N. O.	40

CHARLESTON—JAN. 23.

Bacon,	12 a 14	Mackerel, No. 1,	12
Bagging, Hemp,	17 a 20	do No. 2,	9
do Tow,	14 a 16	do No. 3,	8
Bale Rope,	9 a 12	Nails, cut,	6½
Beeswax,	22	Oats,	37½
Cotton, Upland,	8 a 11½	Rice, prime,	5
Coffee, prime,	10 a 10½	do inferior,	4
do inferior,	9 a 9½	Salt, in sacks,	90
Corn,	95	do in bulk,	65
Flour, Country,		do T. Island,	75
Iron, Russian,	5½	Sugars,	7a8
do Swedes,	5	Loaf and Lump,	14a15
Lard,	10 a 12	Teas,	80
Molasses, Cuba,	30 a 32	Tallow,	10a11
do N. O.	35 a 40	Whiskey,	37a38

EXCHANGE.

Checks on New York 9½ per cent. premium; other places at the North, 9½ per cent. premium.

Bills of Exchange on the North, as taken by the Banks: On New York, 30 days sight, par; 60 do. 1 per cent. discount; 90 do. do. 2 per cent. discount; Richmond, ½ per cent. dis. and int. Savannah, 3 per cent. dis.; over 60 days, 5 per cent. On the West, 90 per cent. dis. and interest.

Georgia Bank Bills, Augusta and Savannah, 2½ per cent. dis. Country Banks 6¼ a 7½ per cent. dis.

Commercial Bank, Columbia, par.
Camden Bank, par.
Bills Merchants Bank, Cheraw, 1½ per cent.
North Carolina money, par.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office

WARRANTEE DEEDS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.